Press Our Own Correspondent.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1858. The position of the Money market here presents ome features which are worth recording. Twenty years have operated to produce a permanent change in the value of money in Philadelphia. Everybody admits it to be worth ten per cent per annum at the least, while thousands not only estimate it at twelve, but so use it that it steadily produces that peturn, even in seasons of reputed abundance. This word abundance, as it familiarly occurs in the money articles of our newspapers, has an extremely Amited meaning-no other than that money is abundant in stock circles and among those who do not want it. Outside of this comparatively limited range it possesses no real meaning, for it is notorious that at the very time when such abundance daily chronicled as being the greatest, prime paper he selling at two per cent a month, and transient leans are made at a quarter per cent a day, and this goes on the whole year round. The paper is really prime, because it is certain to be paid, but it Is such as does not enjoy a reputation so widely spread as that of very prominent houses. Oftentimes it is protected by undoubted collaterals. Then the market has never been clear of railroad paper, made to correspond with whatever amount the lender has on hand, also protected by collateral, and at one to two per cent. The temperary loans at a quarter a day are made for a week or longer, as all who loan in this way soon gather up a crowd of customers who keep their capital in constant use. Taking then the average of these transactions, it is readily seen that it must far exceed twelve per cent per annum. But many of the bahks divide ten, and even more. So do our best Railroads and Insurance Companies and these are dividends to be relied to at one to two per cent. The temperary loans at a

Companies, and these are dividends to be relied on

for a series of years.

Such, then, being the position of money with us, in it not perfectly reasonable to say that its average value is 12 per cent all the year round in Philadel-phia? It is quite certain that hundreds of our citizens have been acting on this impression during the last ten years, and that during the whole of that period the number of money-lenders has been steadily increasing. The capital introduced into the business has also been steadily augmenting. If the banks profit by loaning on personal securities, why may not individuals profit also, seeing that they at least can set the usury laws at defiance, and take with impurity the highest rates they can get! The argument is direct and simple, and has found bundreds of new believers. Then, again, the ancient odium which attached to shaving has died and take on the other hand the husiness comout, while, on the other hand, the business community has become reconciled to the new rates, and pays them without imagining that any less severe had ever prevailed. Merchants have withdrawn from selling dry goods to engage in money lending, and mortgages have been converted into cash for the same purpose. Little offices are multiplied in all the avenues radiating from the Exchange, in which havers sit from ten till three o'clock, painly for their customers. At three o'clock they abut up and go home. The day's work is over, and have made enough. It is an easy occupation, and lies snugly in a nutshell; no wonder its pro-stable snugness has captivated so many. It is true that some of them have last year been utterly ruined, yet others have grown rich upon very small capitals. Some with larger means have become enormously wealthy. The lame ducks limp away and drop out of sight, but the successful ones stand up as shining examples of good luck, and serve to stimulate new hands to embark in the same business. Then, again, foreign capital has been sent out in wast sums to be used in the same way. Strange as it may appear, no matter how great the capital devoted to private money-lending, there is demand for it all. lies snugly in a nutshell; no wonder its pro to private money-lending, there is demand for it all.

The banks are notoriously unable to absorb all the
paper which their customers hold, and many in consequence abandon them altogether, and rely upon sequence abandon them altogether, and rely upon the private lender. There is never a scarcity of paper, never a lack of borrowers, but always a dearth of money, in spite of the quotations that "money is very abundant." A carefully made estimate of the amount of capital held and used by the private bankers and money-lenders of this city previous to the late crisis, has ascertained that it was fully \$20,000,000—more than that of all the banks. Indeed, the business of this community banks. Indeed, the business of this community would become measurably stagmant, if this private capital were to be withdrawn from use. The soundness of our banks at this moment may be attributed to its existence. The real shock of the crisis has fallen more heavily on the money-lenders than on them—they hold more of the suspended paper than the banks. Had the whole load rested on the banks

for liquidation. Your correspondent "Q. S.," who writes from Washington in elucidation of the Central-American | months after the marriage she became the mother of more on that subject to be disclosed—he knows what it is. I pray that he gives the whole of it to The Tribune. Be it noted that the Black Power has ceased to make threats as it did aforetime—that has ceased to make threats as it did aforetime—that it is now quiet as to disunion. But this quietness is only apparent, it is not real. It is moving along stealthily and silently, but not the less surely, to accomplish the disruption. "Q. S." must know this—he must be in possession of the clue. The programme of these diserganizers is known, and he must have it. Let him give it to us in full. Trust not too much to Mr. Douglas. Can we so soon for-get that all the bloody time when an armed mob of Missourings stole the belief Missourises stole the ballot-boxes in Keness, drove the judges from the polls and cut the throats of her peaceful citizens, Mr. Douglas was not only blind but dumb! So, too, was he when the Black Power incarnate amote down Mr. Summer in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Forney, too, found nothing to say. Chamber. Mr. Forney, too, found nothing to say. So, too, with the crowd that now follow at their What means the sudden conviction with these men that Kansas has been wronged and ought to be righted? I pause in doubt and mistrust at men whose eyes are so suddenly opened to see a wrong new which they knew a year ago was foul as bell itself. Stand fast, Republicans, everywhere; be not carried away with admiration of these unnatural flashes of light. Confidence is a plant of alow growth, and veterans are, after all, the only sure dependence in a pitched battle.

alone, their suspension would have been the synonym

Many of our churches and schools are now being visited by the Rev. Lloyd Breck, who has just returned to his native city from the far North-west, some 200 miles above St. Paul, where he has been laboring many years at the head of a missionary College for Christianizing the Indians. Mr. Breck some seventeen years ago established a mission at Nashots, in Wisconsin, for the purpose of training missionaries for the Indians, their training to be done in the rough, wild country, where their labors were to be employed, thus fitting them from the outset for the hard duties of the forest missionary, instead of taking them as formerly from the cominstead of taking them as formerly from the com-forte of civilized life, and plunging them suddenly into a wilderness of whose privations they had no experience. In this truly Christian work the sucexperience. In this truly Christian work the success of Mr. Breck has been very extraordinary.

At Nashota he has trained no less than forty-seven
young men for missionaries, and sent them forth
among the Indians, while forty more are now completing their education for the same destiny. The
institution is measurably self-supporting, a sort of
manual labor college, where the pupils labor in the
fields and woods a portion of the time sufficient to
provide for the wants of the college. When that
training-school became inoroughly established, he
removed still further West to his present location,
then far and long in advance of the white man.
Then the Winnebagoes numbered 25,000 people—
now they have dwindled down to 1,800. Wisconsin
then swarmed with them, but now the few who survive have been transplanted beyond the Mississippi. vive have been transplanted beyond the Mississippi. and salvation of the aborigines, and with cheering

poor Indian is remarkable. He began this laber of love immediately on becoming of age, plunged into the widerness, and has there remained ever shee, only occasionally emerging into civilized society to plead the caure of a people who are rapidly disappearing from the earth. Mr. Breek has many reintives and friends in New-York. A principal object of his wight is to induce the Government to establish of his visit is to induce the Government to establish a garrison in his vicinity for the protection of the Mission and the neighborhood generally. The abandonment of Fort Snelling by the troops has removed the only check upon the Indians which expenses the contract of t isted, and already the Mission feels the effects of

their being withdrawn. Senator Thomson of New-Jersey has shown his hand in our Custom-House, by causing the removal of one Mr. Hineline, a Democrat, also from the same State. This is an act of vengeance. Hincline went to Trenton and electioneered for Stockton against Thomson for Senator. It is well known that the latter luminous person had the previous year been at great pains to inoculate the Legislature for Buchanan, and thus obtained for him one of the earliest legislative nominations he received, beside committing the Democracy of the State in his favor. This was a great deed to be done by so small a man, This was a great deed to be done by so small a man, and it has made Thomson occupy a high place in Presidential favor. When Thomson's day of trial came, Mr. Buchanan openly electioneered in New-Jersey for him, precisely as hedd in Ferney's case, but with better success. Hincine's removal is an act of mean revenge, unworthy of a magnanimous than the contract of the property of the act of mean revenge, unworthy of a magnanhous mind, but quite in keeping with the pigmy charac-ter and standing of the man who so grossly mis-represents the public sentiment of New-Jersey in the Senate. He is now preparing for another at-tempt on the Legislature, being nothing less than an effort to inoculate it with the Lecompton virus, by obtaining its indorsement of that famous swindle It is believed that Mr. Thomson's genius is not equal to the task, and that he will signally fail. It happens, oddly enough, that Mr. Douglas has al-ways had a large number of friends and admirers in New-Jersey, some of whom are members of the Legislature, enough in number to defeat any designs of Mr. Thomson, and possibly to reverse the pro-gramme and end by indorsing Doughs instead of

Buchanan.

The bread turned out by the great mechanical bakery gives entire satisfaction to its consumers both as regards size, quality and price. I think it will be a success. Already a revolution in the busi ness among us has begun. Routes all over the city ness among us has begun. Routes all over the city are being got up after the manner of the newspa-per carriers, who buy by wholesale and sell by retail. The low price of flour in the market favors this enterprise materially. Chemists have proved that the bread of most large cities is grossly adulterated. In London, no pure bread can be bought. Chalk, clay, potato starch, &c., are there used by all the bakers in low neighborhoods. Others adulterate with barley, beans, peas and potato farina, while some others introduce ingredients positively injurious to, if not destructive of, the digestive organs. No doubt similar practices have prevailed even in this land of cheap flour. But the new bakery can afford to dispense with all these tricks of the trade, and furnish the community with the staff of life not only hot, but pure and wholesome. At the feast given in henor of Mr. Berdan's enterprise, there was a crowd of lawyers, editors, elergymen, doctors, and of genteel people generally. Well, a part of the performance consisted in presenting each guest with a huge loaf of the new bread, hot and savory from the oven. This he was requested to take home with him, but directly afterward the making of speeches began, and then the sight was funny enough. There stood the aforesaid doctors and editors in the crowd, each with his loaf under his arm, scarcely knowing how to hold it, and yet unwilling to let it go. Some of these were cat great heles into the delicately baked center as it great holes into the deneatery baked center as they
listened to the speeches, and most of the black
coats were unconsciously changed into wellpowdered broadcloth. Bread was in the mouth of
both speaker and listener.

The trial of Smith for shooting Richard Carter

still continues. The prosecution contented itself with proving that Smith entered the St. Lawrence Hotel at noonday, accosted Carter, who was then in conversation with his nephew, and after a few minutes of parley with him in a tone so low that persons sitting close by could not hear, drew a pistol and shot him dead. The defense is insanity, pistol and shot him dead. The detense is insanity, and near a week has been occupied in hearing witnesses, and a large number more remain to be examined. So far, it has been proved that the prison cr's father was insane, and in that state wandered off, and has never been heard of. Also, that his father's sister and three of her children died in an insane hospital, and that for months previous to the shooting of Carter the prisoner's conduct beto-kened insanity. In addition to this, he is proved to be a young man of unexceptionably good charac-ter. But the prosecution has thus far sought to from the jury the motive which induced Smith to kill Carter. This motive originated in a horrrible catalogue of facts. Smith married a young girl whom Carter had volunteered to educate: full-grown child, of which Carter, by her confession, was the father. Sraith is proved to have been passionately attached to his wife, and the discovery of the deception she had practiced on him broke him down and drove him crazy. In this condition of mind he found (or second). dition of mind he found Carter in the common parlor of one of our principal hotels on Chestaut street, and killed him. The whole case is most extraordinary, and the trial is attended by an immense crowd. There is little doubt but that Smith will be acquitted unconditionally. He is defended by David Paul Brown, whose success in such cases is well known.

Some curious facts in relation to how fires origi-nate have been brought out by the annual report of our Fire Detective. During the last seven months 483 fires occurred here; 89 by accident, 62 by in-cendiarism, 24 by explosions of fluid lamps, 15 by mischievous boys, 13 by spontaneous combustion, and 13 by carclessness. The fires destroyed 13 and 13 by carclessness. The fires destroyed 13 lives, 9 of which were lost by using fluid lamps. The number of persons arrested for arson was 54. Six churches, 166 dwellings, 59 stores, 30 manufactories, and two theaters were among the buildings

Ten miles of city passenger railroad are now ready, and the cars also, but they are stopped from running by injuction until the Railroad Company pays the Omnibus Company for their stages, horses, Ac., which were used on the streets occupied by the railroad. The Legislature refused a charter unless the Railroad Company would buy the whole Omnibus Company's stock, and now at the last mo-Omnious Company's stock, and now at the last mo-ment, when the public are stamping with impa-tience for the cars to run, the two Companies disa-gree about prices, and there is a dead lock. Mean-time new city roads are up before the Legislature.

Some animation begins to appear in the boot and shoe trade here. This is further promoted by a considerable fall in leather, which enables manufac turers to hold up their heads. Buyers from abroad are coming in, and find a large assortment ready for them. It is believed the trade this Spring must be

Our city banks are evidently preparing to re sume. They have on hand three dollars in coin for one in circulation, and special contracts with their depositors not to draw specie until July. The Free Banking law will be vigorously arged before the Legislature, and will be vigorously opposed by

GOV. MORRILL'S INAUGURAL.

If the cause of the present financial disasters be thoroughly sifted, at least our State Governors will not be to blame for it. With hardly a single exception, a large portion of their addresses and mossages has been devoted to this subject. Gov. Morrill of Maine, among the rest, takes this knotty question in hand. He finds the first cause of existing embarrassments in that "intense sentiment of nationality which stimulates our 'people, begets in them a spirit of restless enterprise and of extreme activity, and leads to a system of extravagant displays." The nation, he thinks, needs the estraints of the check, not the incentives of the spur.

the real demands of business, experience having show "that competition between small banks leads to the encouragement of a class of paper not contemplated

The laws of the State having been revised and con solidated by the last Legislature, the Governor looks

for a short session.

Manufactures are on the increase, while the State still maintains her preminent rank as a mercantile and navigating community. Agriculture has not kept pace with the advance in other departments of industry yet the State has advantages, the Governor thinks, even in an agricultural point of view, which ought to put some restraint on the growing disposition to emi-

Measures ought to be taken to promote the settle prest of the Aroostook district, which, though by far the most fertile part of the State, makes but slow progress for want of facilities for transportation and intercommunication.

The interests of education, the Governor suggests. require the establishment of a Normal School. An enlargement of the State Prison at Thomaston is also necessary.

The State still has unsettled claims against the Government for expenditures in relation to her eastern boundary.

A modification of the militin system is recommended by adopting the scheme which prevails in other States

of an enrolled and an active militia.

The finances of the State are in a bad way. The in come is insufficient to meet the expenditure, and a deficit of some \$60,000 must be anticipated. But the Governor is opposed to an increase of the State tax. He suggests that the expenses of criminal prosecutions
-from thirty-five to forty thousand dollars annuallybe thrown upon the counties, and thinks the balance might be met by retrenchments.

With respect to the subject of temperance, the Governor holds, and he supports himself by the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that the State has plenary power over the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and may regulate, restrain or prohibit it altogether; may declare that the least use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is injurious; may provide that no person shall acquire any property in them as a beverage, and may provide for their confiscation and destruction.

Having established this basis, the Governor then

The expedience of this exercise of power is, in my judgment, equally clear upon principle. If it be assumed that the traffic in intoxicating drinks for a beverage be injurious, then it necessarily follows that such traffic cannot, with propriety, he permitted—cannot be heensed or tolerated, but the enacting power to the cannot be heensed or tolerated, but the enacting power in the cannot be heensed or tolerated, but the enacting power in the cannot be heensed or tolerated, but the enacting power in the cannot be heensed or tolerated, but the enacting power in the cannot be heensed or tolerated, but the enacting power in the cannot be heensed or tolerated, but the enacting power in the cannot be the cannot be a cannot cannot be beensed or tolerated, but the enacting power must forbid it altogether. And this rule is as impera-tive in legislation as in morals—Prohibition is the only intelligent action in the case of a conceded wrong. "The annals of legislation in this country upon this subject may also be appealed to an proof of the correct-

"The annais of legislation in this country upon this subject may also be appealed to a proof of the correctness of this position as a practical question. The liceuse system has proved wholly inadequate everywhere. Under it, the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors have greatly increased. Our type of intemperance, both as to quantity and quality of liquors used, is severer than is known elsewhere. Experience proves how futile are all attempts to subject to authority and wisely control a practice which claims to act by permission. The utmost vigilance over licensed houses has always been in vain—all efforts to prevent abuse of authority to no jurpose.

"Under the present law, the traffic in intoxicating drinks for a beverage is becoming quite general in a lithe cities and towns. It is fraught with ills innumerable to the State: with beggary and crime. It may well be considered whether, for such use, it should not be declared contraband.

"White experiance and history clearly indicate the duty of the State to prohibit the traffic, for a beverage, it is not equally clear that those liquors have not important uses in medicine and the arts—if, indeed, the converse belong true; and therefore, it would seem, their sale for such purposes should be provided for to such extent, and under such restrictions and regulations, as the public interests and safety require. I commend the whole subject to your especial attention.

"In a popular form of government, where the efficiency of the laws will depend upon the unanimity of the people in their support, particularly in that class of enactments which intimately affect the social habits of the community, it is highly important they should have the popular sanction. With the hope, also, that some common ground may be found upon which all well-wishers to public sobriety may unite, and thus place the question, by a decid a expression of the people in their primary assemble, above the reach of more partisen aims, I commend to your consideration whether it be not wise to subm in such manner as shall be most likely to clicit a general expression, any law you may enact upon this subject." The Governor next turns to Federal affairs. He

traces in an energetic style the great change in doc-trines and the interpretation of the Constitution lately introduced in reference to Slavery, resulting as it has done in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Dred Scott decision, and the attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas. These innovations the Governor unequivocally condemns, and he expresses his conviction hat the people of the Northern States never will yiel

COMMODQRE PAULDING AND SECRE-TARY TOUCEY.

SHARP CORRESPONDENCE.

OMMODORE PAULDING TO THE SECRETARY OF THE

FLAG-SHIP WARASH, off Aspinwall, Oct. 29, 1857.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, off Aspinwall, Oct. 29, 1857.

Siz: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 3d inst., accompanying a copy of the sailing orders of Commander Almy of the steamer Fulton, and a circular order from the State Department in reference to our neutrality laws.

The Department will not fail to observe that my feelings as Commander-in-Chief of this squadron must be very much wounded when I say that the service could have been better performed if Commander Almy had been sent to me, and some discretion had been given me by the Department for employing the force nominally under my command, instead of its heing assigned to duties at a distance from home by the Government, who it is impossible should so well understand the localities and the most proper measures to be taken for a given purpose.

Now, Sir, how would it look if the Secretary of War should direct a general in the field to place hinself on a certain point and remain there?

Then detach the subordinates and their commands, and locate them at points near him, without the means of communication. (It is an impossable wilderness between this and Chiriqui.)

Could a battle be gained, the commander-in-chief respected, or the interest of our country in any manner advanced? No. Sir, and this is a parallel case; and, in my judgment, it would be better for the Department to supersede an officer whenever it wants confidence in his capacity for command.

It is not only in this instance, but others, that I feel called upon to present to the notice of the Department irregularities which the Department can alone refress. In the first place, the Cyane has been absent from here at the North for more than three months without my having received a report or an official notice in regard to hen. It is the same with the Romoke. If the Fulton has taken one of the passages, as she should have done, her course for Chiriqui was in the direction of Aspinwall, and without a material deviation she could have passed within sight of my flag.

From t

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obelient servant, H. PAULDING. H. PAULDING,

Flag-Officer Communities Home Squakron.

The Hon. Isaac Torcev, Seurelary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO COMMO

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 6, 1857. and salvation of the aborigines, and with cheering success. He is now arresting the attention of large audiences in setting forth the history of his mission, its trials, its privations, and the truly encouraging results that have attended it. He has with him an interesting little Indian girl, five years old, belonging to the Ojibwa tribe, who has been placed under his care and tuition. This child repeats the Lord's Prayer in the Ojibwa language, together with the Episcopal creed and portions of the Scripture. Mr. Breck's addresses are extremely interesting, and his devotion to the cause of the multiplication of banks beyond.

nature of the case, you could not probably have the

If the commanding officer of the Roanoke or of the Cyane has failed to make to you the prop r rep ats, you are well aware of the course that may be taken.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient served.

I SAAC TOUCEY.

I SHAE TOUCEY. Ping Officer HURAM PAULDING, Commanding Home Squadron, Aspinwall, New Granda

TREATY BETWEEN THE SIOUX AND CHIPPEWAS.

CHIPPEWAS.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Pieneer and Democrat.
FOREST CITY, Meeker Co., Dec. 18, 1857.

A portion of the Sic ax of the Yellow Medicine, numbering some eighty warriors, with their families, are ercamped at Manannah, in this county, en route for their hunting grounds, on the Minnesota. Happening to be at Manannah recently on business, we had the pleasure of being called in to assist in the drawing up of a treaty between the chiefs and principal warriors of the Sioux, and two chiefs of the Chippewas of Leoch Lake, who were sent by the latter on an embasey to the Sioux for the purpose. Before our arrival, there had been great rejoicing among the Sioux on receiving the Embassadors, such as firing of guns, dancing, &c.; and on the morning after their reception. on receiving the Lambasach and dancing, &c.; and on the morning after their reception a great feast was given by the Sioux in their honor, at which they were entertained in true Indian style. After the feast a council was held, at which the chiefs

ter the feast a council was held, at which the chiefs and principal warriors of the Sioux and the two Ohippews Embassadors assisted.

At this council the treaty embodied in the accompanying report of the proceedings of the council was ratified. It is to be hoped that although framed in the artiess and sententious style, characteristic of proceedings of this nature among the uncivilized, it will not be without good effect. In this region the Indians of both tribes are peaceable. We have been visited by the Sioux, and nothing has transpired to mar the harmony now existing between them and the whites. It is to be hoped that this will always be the case, and, if the whicky is kept from them, as it was while they were here, there is little doubt that it will be so.

At a meeting in council, held at Mananah, in the County of Meeker, M. T., on the 13th day of Decem-

County of Meeker, M. T., on the, 13th day of December, 1857, the Chippewa tribes of Leach Lake Indians by their embassadors, Ne-pa-quam and Na-pe-na-ash, met the Sioux tribes of Yellow Me licine by their chiefs and warriors, in council, and made a treaty of peace embodying the following articles:

resee to the Sioux Chief, He-yang-ma-no, who have the program. Serond: It was then agreed by the Leech Lake Chief, that if any of his warriors the head warrior of the Leech Lake tribs should be drivered up to be hung, with the cord attached to the pipe, and thereupon a like agreement was made by the Sioux Chief with the Leech Lake

agreement was made by the Sioux Chief with the Leech Lake Chief.

This treaty was signed by the following chiefs:
Sioux—Mather sha (Red Iron), O-per-hi-da (Big Curly), Ma-zu-me ma, He yung-ma inc.
Chieperons—Ne-ps-quam, Na-ps-ns-ash (It blows but one way).
Wilmesse—T. C. sew ett, Sheriff of decker County; W. Richards, District-Attorney televity of Mecker County; Budley Taylor, Louis Roubierrs, Interpreter.

On signing the treaty, the Sioux Chief, Ma-zu-me-na-

On signing the treaty, the Sioux Chief, Ma-zu-me-na, made the following speech, addressing the Chippewas: I hope you remember what you said to me last Winter. I hope you hold to the promises made then between us, that we would never fight any more. I hope you have not forgot it. I have not forgot it if you have. One of our North-west men got killed last Spring. We thought your men did it. The reason I think your men did it is, that all your band did not come to meet my band; only two of them who are now here. For all that, we have treated and feasted your two men as though all your band and deued your two men as though all your band and deued. your two men, as though all your band had come.
The Chippewa Chief, Ne-pa-quain, replied:

The Chippewa Chief, Ne-pa-quain, replied:

I hope your father (the Sioux Superintendent) will
use all his power to persuade the Sioux to keep this
treaty, so that there shall be perpetual peace and good
will between the two tribes. I cannot make a speech
for fear of saying something that our Chief, who is my
father, may not like, and can only refer to the speech
made by Na-pe-na-ash last Winter.

The Sioux Chief, Red Iron, then spoke as follows:
Sious ever I was horn. I never shook hands with a

The Sioux Chief, Red Iron, then spece as robows:
Since ever I was born I never shook hands with a
Chippewa. A Chippewa never made me afraid. The
Chippewas make peace with the Sioux, and then
sleep and forget it. To-day we have made a fine
treaty, and it is the first time that Red Iron was prestreaty, and it is the arst time that he chippewas, ent at the making of a treaty with the Chippewas, hope it will be good for them. I hope it will be g for us, so that our young men can bunt in peace we out fear for their families in their absence. Whe out fear for their families in their absence. When I fell asleep I shall not forget it. Whatever my famer (the Superintendent) tells not doo, I will do it, and I hope you will do the same that your father (the Chippewa Superintendent) tells you. You see this paper. The white man wrote our words down. It you forget what we have said, I can ask our great father for the paper to put you in remembrance of all the words I have spoken. We listen to our great father to hear what is good. We don't wish to hear what is had. What I have said my chief will be very glad to hear, when he hears it. He will be glad that I have talked so sensibly to the Chippewas. This is all I have to say. say.

After a speech from Mr. Richards (translated to the

council by the interpreter), congratulating the tribes on the occasion, the council broke up. On the departure of the Chippewas, the Sioux young women all stood up in a rank and greeted them with much enthusiasm, by shaking hands and other signs of congratulation.

LATER FROM TEXAS. From The New Orleans Delta of Jan. 5.

By the arrival of the steamship Charles Morgan we

have received our files of Galveston papers to the 31st ult.

We find the following items of news:
Senator Britton writes from Austin that, it is his opinion that a majority of both Honises are in favor of the resolutions introduced by John Henry Brown, in relation to the African slave trade.

The State Gazette learns that the Committee on Slaves and Slavery have an important report under consideration, which is well calculated to disseminate just and proper views on the Southern question, and to awaken the public mind to the crisis.

The Southern learns that \$5,000 were subscribed by the preachers of the Conference for the purpose of purchasing a steam press for The Texas Christian Advocate, and building a publishing house in the City of Galveston.

The Jefferson Herald says it is now established that the cotton crop of that region will not reach an average. Many planters who, before the frost, supposed

otton crop of that region will not reach an aver-Many planters who, before the frost, supposed they would not be able to gather their crops, are now done picking.

Gov. Pease delivered his valedictory on the 21st

thit, and on the same day Gov. Runnels delivered his inaugural. Gov. Runnels devotes most of his address to a discussion of Federal politics. He denounces Walker as the proximate cause of the loss of Kansas, if it is lost. We extract the following:

"Year by year the South is becoming weaker, the North crowing stronger. That confilbrium has been

North growing stronger. That equilibrium has been destroyed which afforded the only sure and permanent guaranty of protection against Abolition innovation. If the argument has not been exhausted, it has become powerless and impotent from the lips of Southern men. For the future to the North must be left the

management and control of a question which involves union or dissolution, peace or war.

"In view of these facts, it behooves us earnestly and calmly to look forward to the impending danger, for the problem may soon be solved of the adequacy of constitutional restrictions and 'paper guaranties to interpose sufficient barriers to the just of an aggressive and dominant sectional majority. Should this proposition be decided in the negative, I do not hesitate to believe that the determination of Texas will be taken to assume the guardianchip of her own castinles and bid adeq to a connection no longer conwill be taken to assume the guardianship of her own destinies, and hid adicu to a connection no longer con-sistent with the rights, dignity and honor of an equal and independent State. For while disruption would be a great calamity, it is not (in the language of Mr. Jefferson) the greatest that could be all us; there remains one yet greater—submission to a government

remains one yet greater—submission to a government
of unimited powers.

"Inder these apprehensions prudence would dictate that our house should be set in order, and due
preparation made for the crisis that seems to be foreshadowed by coming events; this should be done not
for offer se, but for defense only. No reasonable effort
should be spared to secure that thorough organization
and training indispensable to the liberties of every

New State as anyliary to this, a liberal course of and training indispensable to the liberties of every Free State; as auxiliary to this, a liberal course of policy should be pursued to insure the organization of volunteer companies; in pressing forward to an early completion the works of internal improvement indispensable to the wants of commerce and agriculture; and again in disseminating information among the masses, through the medium of our systems of education. These are all important in constituting our people presperous, happy and independent."

MARINE AFFAIRS. BARK ASHORE AT BARNEGAT.

The bark Mary C. Dyer, Capt. Fredericks, of New-York, from Port Cette, France, loaded with wine, salt, almonds, verdigris, &c., came ashore on Barnegat Sheals on Friday night last. She lies nearly half a mile from shore, and on Sunday had about three feet of water in her hold. The wrecking-schooner Excelsion is in the Inict with steam-pumps waiting for the sea to get down sufficiently to put them on board of her. All the help that is needed to aid in saving eargo is at hand. There appears to be a fair prospect of her get- | Tweed to the chair and offered the following, remark-

ting off. No passengers on board except the captain's

REPORT OF THE BOSTON FILOT COMMISSIONERS.
The Commissioners of Pilots, Messes, Caleb Curtis,
Solomon Freeman and George H. Devereux, have
unde their Annual Report to the Legislature. They
state that in consequence of culpable inattention to
certain established regulations nine of the Boston
pilots were deprived of their commissions. After a
temporary suspension from duty seven of the nine
were restored, on a pledge of faithful and punctilious
service in future. It is the hope of the Commissioners
that no further exercise of authority in such a way
may be required.

may be required.

A number of commissions have been issued to river A number of commissions have been issued to river
plots for various subordinate ports upon Boston Bay.
The pilotage in such cases is not, however, compulsory.
The only effect of the measure is to provide an accredited and competent body of men to perform services, for such as may need them, heretofore discharged by chance agents, and in a desultory manner, which rendered supervision and control impossible.
By reducing this service to the common footing, the probability of procuring reliable aid is increased, and a responsibility brought to bear upon those who

probability of procuring reliable aid is increased, and a responsibility brought to bear upon those who undertake to supply it, which before was entirely wanting.

The whole amount of pilotage for the three quarters ending June 30, 1857, was \$61,336 89. The amount of commissioners at 6 per cent, belonging to the Commissioners, was \$3,686 30. The expenses for the Pilot Commissioners' office for the year ending September 30, 1857, were \$1,689 53. The whole number of pilots helding commissions for the several ports in the Com-

of commissioners' office for the year ending September 130, INST, were 1,689 53. The whole number of pilots helding commissions for the several ports in the Commonwealth is 163.

A correspondent of The Janesville (Chautauque County) Standard sets forth at some length the pian of a machine which has been devised by Mr. Wiard of that place, for navigating the ice. If it could be made practicable it would be a grand thing for Green Bay in the Winter. It is thus described:

The machine is to be built like the deck of a steamboat, with cabins, pilot-house, &c., and fixed upon trucks or runners of sufficient hight that the deck and machinery may clear the body of snow that may be upon the ice; the trucks or runners being made of iron to have sufficient strength, and yet oppose but little surface to the resistance in passing through the snow. The deck is causked, and has bulwarks of sufficient hight to make it a self-supporting boat if in the water, and on the deck is a cabin, say of sufficient capacity to carry 100 passengers, with berths, it for long journeys, offices, pilot-house, and at the stern an engineroun containing engine, boiler, and most of the machinery. It is propelled by two belts of India-rubber (strengthened with iron links) passing fore and aft under the deck, over pulleys driven by the engine; and to the belts, which run parallel to and near each other, there are connected dogs or poles inclining upward from the ice to the belts at an angle toward the bow, and while one is passing from front to rear, the other is dragging to the front, and so act alternately, making tracks once in forty feet, or more than the levent of the belts. making tracks once in forty feet, or more than the

making tracks once in forty feet, or more than the length of the belts.

All will easily believe that bodies can be moved on runners with bard, polished cast-iron surfaces upon the ice with less metive power than under any other circumstances; and the machine being, when on the ice, always upon dead level surface, need not have either heavy machinery or heavy naterial used in its construction; and the track is furnished free gratis for nething. The machine is steered with a wheel in the pilot-house with as much facility and more certainty than a steambout in the water, there being no current to chauge its direction.

The cabin is warmed by the exhaust steam from the engine, and the deck projecting all around can be used for freight or promenades. Devices for keeping its direction, brakes for retarding its motion, and means for lifting the whole machine slightly off the ice when stopped to enable it to start with certainty, are provided.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE FIRST

The New-York State Military Association meets in Albany on Tuesday, the 19th of January. Some may ask, What is this Association? What

are its aims ! We answer.

First: To unite in one great Military Brotherhood, where no distinction of rank but perfect equality prevails, every officer in the State who has at heart the

best promote its efficiency to exert an influence, with-

best promote its efficiency to exert an influence, without party lines, in securing the passage of such laws.

Third: To enlist the pride, to infuse an esprit decreps in the heart of every officer and private of every regiment and company throughout the State, by adopting a system of rewards for superiority of drill both in the field and in the camp.

Fourth: To elevate the service to an eminence where it shall command not alone the respect, but the admiration which it merits.

Such are some of its aims. Much has been done to forward them. Witness the codification of the militial laws of this State—the reports to Congress—the presentation of its eagle to the Seventh Regiment. Officers of the First Division, shall it be said of us, we who comprise so great a part of the whole. "They feel no interest, standing aloof in their fancied superiority—refuse to lend a helping hand to this good work," I trust not. No: rather let it be a sid:

"From their numbers, their energy in the good work, they deserve the title of the First Division."

A BROTHER OFFICER.

IMPORTANT DECISION .- Judge Goodlee of Lexingwhich was, that all foreigners, whose naturalization papers had not been issued by United States Courts, were not entitled to vote. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals. The Frankfort correspondent of The Louisville Journal learns that the latter Court will unanimously reject the decision of Judge Goodloe.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSO-

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSO-CIATION.

The annual election of this Association for officers took place at Central Hall, Grand street, on Monday evening, January II, 1858, and resulted in the unani-mous election of the following gentlemen as officers of the Association: Benjamin W. Richards, President; Thomas Bennett, Sidney Smith, Vice-Presidents; Thomas G. Baker and Angelo McFarland, Recording Secretaries. There was a large number present and much good feeling manifested at the result of the Mr. RICHARDS, on assuming the chair, thanked the

members of the Association for the honor conferred upon him in electing him their President. Although unexpected, as it was to him, he should shrink from no upon him in electing him their President. Although unexpected, as it was to him, he should shrink from no responsibility in endeavoring to carry out the great sprinciples of the Republican party in the Fourteenth Ward. With his political experience, and the experience and influence of the members of the Association cooperating with him, he would place the Fourteenth Ward Republican Association in a position not inferior in regard to management to any other Republican Association in the City and County of New-York. They would be prepared for the Fall election, and render such an account in the Fourteenth Ward as the Republicans in the City and State of New-York would be satisfied with.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12.—Mr. PURDY in the chair. The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. TWEED moved that the Board proceed to appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms. He would nominate Henry J. Mathews.

Mr. BLUST objected, as Mr. Stillman and other members were absent. He did not think there were any objections to the nomination, but he would rather the matter would be deferred till next meeting. The matter was laid over.

matter would be deferred till next meeting. The matter was laid over.

Petitions—From D. C. Henderson, to be paid for services to the Census Marshals of 1855; from Ira Bogardus, for payment for services rendered as clerk to Inspectors of Election; of sundry parties for correction of taxes; of the Superior Court, for suitable rooms for Clerk's effice.

The Coroners' bill, for the quarter ending Jan. 1, 1858, was received and laid on the table, to be referred after appointment of the Committees. There were 457 inquests during the quarter, at a total expense of \$3,315 56. Also bills for post-mortem examinations amounting to \$475.

The Rules of the Board.—The Committee on making Rules for the Board and the Board of Alderman, except leaving out the reference to the Committee of the Whole and the previous question "gag."

Mr. Bluxy objected to the section giving the President the sole power of appointing the Committees.

Mr. Kayarty widt the Pesidons always had that

dent the sole power of appointing the Committees,
Mr. KENNEDY said the President always had that
power, but with the Board as it was constituted, 6
and 6, there was an outside understanding between
the members and President that the Committees

should be formed to suit both.

Mr. Tweer was of opinion that the President could at any time announce his Committees, but it was well there was an understanding; he was sorry to find any member suspicious of the President's honorable motives. He hoped there would be no feeling exhibited in the matter.

The report was put and adopted by a unanimous County Charges and Bills -Mr. Punny called Mr.

ing that there should be some such understanding in the first set out:

Resided, That all county officers and others, before incurring any expenses, the jayment of which is a county charce, sutherized by law, be required to make requisition, which when so made shall be referred to the appropriate Committee to be inquired into, and reported upon by said Committee with their opinions thereon.

The Powers of the Board,—Mr. PURDY said he hoped some understanding would be had as to the powers of this Board. There were so many laws in reference to them, that it would be necessary to have the laws codified and put in proper form for the use of members. He had hoped some member would offer a resolution in relation to the same.

Mr. Bull. offered the following:

Resolved, That the President of the Board appoint a Committee of two to recommend to the Board a suitable person to existly the laws appendictions to the Supervisors, and also as 12 what would be an equitable compensation. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to pro-

laws apperaining to the Supervisors, and also as to what would be an equitable compensation. Adepted.

A resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to procure from Mr. Valentine all the papers remaining anacted apon by the Board of Supervisors of 1857, and to transmit them to the appropriate Committees.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Consus that the compensation of the Clerk of this Beard be fixed at \$1.400 per annum, which was adopted.

Mr. Kennery offered a resolution fixing the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is also to act as messenger, at \$600 per annum. Adopted.

Sundry papers were referred, after which the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 3 p. m.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday
at 3 p. m. All the members present.

Mr. Bowes had his doubts about paying a bill of
\$55 22, for ice furnished the Metropolitan Office.

Mr. Pener thought it was not too much, and it was
released paid.

Mayor Tremann handed in a list which had been

Mayor Texans handed in a list which had been furnished him of men now employed by merchants as private river police, and a suggestion that they should be taken into the Metropolitan force. Referred.

Mayor Texans also presented a letter from Samuel Jellie, who furnished the glass ballot-boxes. He states that he has examined 2.188 of them, which are stored subject to the order of the Police Commissioners, and only 1 in 700 was broken. He thinks from this that the large breakage found among the boxes at the Station-Houses must be the result of carelessness or malice, and not of variation of temperature. Referred to Commistee on Finance.

and not of variation of a high-range. Remittee on Finance.

Captain Squires of the Fourth Ward sent in a letter stating that his Station-House, and particularly the cells and lodging-rooms, were in a very bad condition. Referred to Committee on Station-Houses.

A donation of \$250 to W. E. Brush for recovering \$60 from a ticket swindler, was added to the Relief Fond.

Mr. STRANAHAN presented a resolution, which v

The office of Captain of the Seventeenth Ward in

The office of Captain of the Seventerap participants of the Seventerap participants of the Marky in the Ward, and John Stillwell is appointed Sergeant in charge of the new sub-station.

Gen. Nye then presented the resignation of J. C. Bird, which was accepted, and stated that he was in favor of a Mounted Police of 24 men and two Sergeant of the Eventerap Nington than Twelfth geants, for the Iwenty-second, Nineteenth and Iwelfth Wards. He thought it a matter of considerable in Wards. He thought it a matter of considerable importance, as most of the plunder was carried into the upper Wards. A mounted force would be an economy now, and probably a still greater economy hereaf-er. He would submit a written report at the next

Mayer Tremans thought the mafter might be setfollowing resolution:

Resolved. That this Board deem it expedient to organize
mounted Police of 24 men and 2 sergeants for the Nineteent
Twenty second and Twelith Wards, for the better protection
lives and property in that section of the city.

Mr. Printr asked if there were any trials.

Gen. Nyr. replied that there were none, which Mr.
Pring thought a decided relief.
Mr. Bowes asked how many horses would be re-

Gen. NYE said 28, and on the suggestion of Mr. Howen, and by the assent of Mr. Tiemens, the resolution was referred to a Committee to report details. The Board then went into secret session, when the merits of the several candidates for positions of Captain now vacant were discussed, and John McArthur was appointed pairolman, at the request of Mayor Tiemann, and detailed to the Mayor's office.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF GOV-ERNORS.

The Board of Governors met yesterday afternoon at the Rotunda, the President, Gov. GUNTHER, in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Gov. Townsend moved that the Board go into bal-lot for a President, but adjournment was finally agreed to for fifteen minutes.

lot for a President, but adjournment was finally agreed to for fifteen minutes.

Upon reassembling, Gov. OLIVER moved that the Board go into ballot for President. Carried.

Gov. MOLONEY asked the opposition if they had agreed upon a candidate, in order that they (the Domocrats) could vote understandingly.

Gov. W. P. PINCKERY announced that a majority of the opposition had decided to present the name of Washington Smith.

The vote resulted as follows: Gov. Smith, 6; Oliver, 2: blank. I.

Gov. OLIVER said that he was not a candidate, and therefore moved to make the vote unanimous Gov. SMITH then took the President's chair, and

He should endeavor to act for the best interests of the Department. He should know no man, or show no favor in the appointment of the sommittees, and hoped that every effort would be made to reduce the expenditures as far as possible, and thus show that one department at least acted honostly, and for the best in-

partment at least acted honostly, and for the best interest of the people.

Gov. Anthony Dugno was then nominated and elected Secretary of the Board.

The subject of filling the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mayor Tiemain was then brought up, and Gov. Dugno moved to go into ballet to fill the vacancy. He nominated Christian Schwartzwaelder, which was seconded by Gov. Gunther.

Gov. B. F. PINCKNEY asked if the Democratic members, or almajority, had agreed upon a candidate.

Gov. Gunthers said the Democratic labored under difficulties, there being but four members; two were in favor of Mr. Schwartzwaelder, while the other two were divided.

were divided.

Gov. Townsend said it was hard to decide, as some ten or twelve good men had been proposed.

Gov. Motover nominated Patrick McElrey, and advected his deline.

Gov. Motorer commanded Patrick McElrey, and advocated his claims.

After some discussion, the motion to go into an election was adopted. The first bailot resulted as follows: Mr. Schwartzwaelder, 5; — Schieffelin, 2; — Tillen, 1; Patrick McElrey, 1.

On the second ballot, Mr. Schwartzwaelder received 4 vetes: McElroy, 4; Schieffelin, 1. On the fifth ballot, the two first named received 4 votes each, and the other ballot was a blank.

After various motions, the Board adjourned half an hour for the purpose of endeavoring to settle uponone candidate.

hour for the purpose of endeavoring to settle upon one candidate.

After a short absence the Board again reassembled, and being unable to come to any understanding, Gov. Townsend moved that the matter be made the special order at the next meeting, which was carried.

Gov. B. F. Pischer offered a complimentary presamble and resolutions to the retiring President, Gov. Gunther, and Secretary, Gov. Oliver, which were presidently adopted.

nanimously adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

Number remaining in the institutions for the week ending Jan. 9: ending Jah. 9:
Bellevoe Hospital. 8:2 (Randall's Island. 1.105
Lonarie Asylum. 6:5 Randall's Island Hospital 249
Alma House. 1.597 City Prisons. 5:55
Penitentiary. 7:56 Colored Home. 275
Penitentiary Hospital 5:6 Colored Orphan Asylum. 188
Workhouse. 1.264 Children at storse. 294
Sunai Pox Hospital 2: City Centerry. 21

AMERICAN BAPTIST MARINERS SOCIETY.

The Baptist Churches of the port of New-York have recently organized in this cits a Society of the above name. Its Board consists of a corps of practiceal business men, delegates from said churches. The object of this Society is the evangelization of seamen, an object for which the Baptist denomination have hinberto done but little. In carrying out its designs into Society proposes first of all to rally men and means for the greater efficiency of the Mariners Baptist Church, who have a neat and commodious chapel all paid for at No. 234 Cherry street, and of which the Rev. Ira R. Steward is and for many years has been the worthy paster. Last Sabbath evening at the Union Concert of the Church and Society there was a very large attendance and much interest was manifested. At the close three sailors recently converted were baptized. These converts of prayer for the conversion of scames are held on the second Sabbath